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TRAVERS, of every description—from the smallest label to card to the largest book—will be done with dispatch, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living rates.

OFFICE ON Baltimore street, a few doors above the Court-house, on the opposite side, with "Gettysburg Compiler Office" on the building.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.
Han. Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg
RAILROAD.

On and after May 20, 1879, trains will run

between Hanover and Gettysburg.

Leave Gettysburg 6 A.M. p.m.

New Oxford 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

Hanover 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

Arrived at Junction 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

Baltimore 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

York 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

Gettysburg 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

Wilmington 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

Pittsfield 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

New York 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

Passengers for Buchanan Valley Road and stations between that town and Baltimore will be accommodated at the station on Monday, Friday and Saturday.

Leave Pittsburgh 6 A.M. 1 P.M.

New York via Hanover 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

Philadelphia 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

Harrisburg 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

York 7 A.M. 1 P.M.

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GETTYSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1879.

POLITICAL. — Underneath the like-
nesses of Tilden and Hendricks on a
battle that is passed around, is marked

"BE SEATED, GENTLEMEN."

The most melancholy sight Washington has seen for a long time is the long, limp string of Republican ex-officers hanging their little scutcheons to "2d"

NATIONAL can see signs indications of approaching dissolution, and have indeed. No political party ever passed through the throes of partisanship with more desperation and political than is now suffered by the Republican party. —Quincy (Ill.) Her-

GARFIELD's speech were well for a day, but by the time the Democrats got through with his record there was very little of it left. He placed a chip on his shoulder. The chip was knocked off and his shoulder was put out of joint.—*Philistines.*

This pending Army bill will become a law, and the country will not be turned upside down in the world.

In the wicked South kicks up a new row. The General Grant will send every one of his male relatives to the front as soldiers.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

Is the entire history of the war could be as carefully and thoroughly revised as Fitz John Porter's connection with it has been? A good many cheaply got reputations are given to men whom partisan malice has sought to load with infamy and disgrace. There is a great deal of outside business in Washington which exerted its baneful influence in the field.—*Philistines.*

DEMOCRATS help to spread your own party papers in this struggle for civil liberty.

The Republican scavengers who have been at work on Mr. Johnson, the new Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, are not making a great deal out of it.

Comptroller Porter, of the Treasury, who is the chief of the prosecution, declares that Breckinridge was a traitor, directly demanded a trial and was granted. This written "character" is from a Rob-

ertson and high official is making the scavengers very unhappy.—*Washington Letter.*

A GATHERING of leading Democrats in New York, last week, agreed to urge Horatio Seymour to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. He can be elected, without fail.

Now that the editor of the Okalona Southern States, who thanked God the South had captured the Capitol, has been discovered, it appears that he was a sutler in a Michigan regiment. He is simply out-herding Heralds.

Our course Roberts defends buoyant rule. It stands on the broad platform of troops at the polls, rotten ships on the sea and fat navy contracts. That is his statehood in a nutshell.

Twenty-six majority in the lower house of the Legislature of the baronet election law, is a victory for the stalwarts. Only on Thursday last it was predicted by the latter that the Democrats could not muster a majority.—*Political Herald.*

WHEN the Republican journals point about Democrats putting Southern men into office, Postmaster General Key looks down and laughs. Grant's Attorney General Ackerman says for the days that are no more, Moody the guerrilla chieftain sits supremely happy in his Chinese consulship, and Longstreet and the other reconstructed rebels are not all rotted.

It is said that the Democratic representatives at Harrisburg are 23 for Thaddeus Stevens; 3 each for Hancock and Bayard; 1 for Sherman; 1 each for Randall and McClellan, and 7 undecided.

Say the New STEPHEN speak of the "internal sectional issues" that agitate the country and retard its progress and prosperity. Are we to understand that he has experienced a change of heart and is now in favor of the party of "internal sectional issues?"—*New York Intelligencer.*

Last Hayes went west, in joining the struggle of military power against a force that he himself is bound to power. —N. Y. Sun.

The New York Herald dryly observes that it is about time the Republicans begin speaking to the question that is now agitating Congress and throwing the "true loaf" into gastra at the prospect of a new rebellion. If they keep on shouting Revolution much longer the public will soon begin to think the Republicans are conscious of having no cause.

I cannot, perhaps, be truthfully charged that all the civilian deputy marshals are criminals. But when the facts brought out by Mr. Wallace's committee, it is pretty evident that most of them were deputy marshals.—*Washington Herald.*

The complete return of the St. Louis election show that the Democrats elected all their councilmen, which gives them a majority of one in the council. The Democrats also have the House of Delegates by a majority over all. Good!

"REVOLUTION" is in the air again at Washington. This is the third time in three years that the troops that the Democrats passed the Butler resolution, and now Mr. Garfield's plan, will find its way to the head of the army.

REPUBLICANS who applied for the right to appoint Democratic round-offs in the West, will find the appointment of Republican round-offs due to the deputy marshals.—*Hartford Journal.*

In the President's veto of the measures which Congress will adopt to restore the responsibility for a long session will rest with him and his party.—*Chronicle.*

POLITICAL truth is again coming to the surface, and Democratic journals can alone be depended on to disseminate and defend it. Democrats, subscribe for your own paper.

Did Garfield never favor political legislation in appropriation bills?

What, never?

Well, hardly ever; but in 1872, you see, he led the Republicans of the House in favor of incorporating in the appropriation bills the very legislation the Democrats now wish to repeal.

The Board of Pardons has recommended commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life in the case of Alexander Sayre, of Philadelphia, convicted of wife-murder. The board refused the application of Hezekiah Shafter, the Franklin county wife-murderer, and he will accordingly be hung on the 17th instant.

Sixty-two out of one hundred and ninety-five persons checked as voting in one of the two Philadelphia elections at the recent city election, have made affidavit that they did not vote. Their names were voted on by repeaters.

There is the sort of "party of electors" that Republicans want to retain their supervisors for. No greater fraud than the Republican party over cured a country.

ARMY BILL PASSED.—On Saturday the House passed the army bill, with amendments preventing the presence of troops at the polls. Yes, 145, nays 122. Ten Greenbacks voted with the Democrats for it and three with the Republicans against it. After full debate in the Senate, that body will pass it like a

THE WHOLE ARGUMENT.

BOSTON, PRESENTED.—Fair-
blinded Men, Read and Consider!

It is well known that the New York Herald has no feelings towards the Democratic party. The weeks ago it howled at the Heralds' door, to make a dramatic appearance at a meeting of General Pope, accusing Pope of disloyalty in not moving his troops forward on the night of August 20, 1862, as commanded by Pope.

The battle, after a full, thorough and patient investigation and hearing of all

cases or political consideration, Con-

cluding the threatened vote of the Presi-

dent it was:

"When Mr. Hayes comes to consider the question he will, we do not doubt, soon perceive that the reasons which

excuse the REPUBLICAN EXTREMISTS

are not good enough to give them a

proper ground to stand on. It is asser-

tive by these, that he ought

to veto the bills because the Democra-

ts are not in a majority,

and that it is an impossibility to execute

order after order, and that it would have

been a violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Hayes has done his duty,

and they attempt to make him

feel that he is to blame for that.

The DEMOCRATS DO NOT

think that he was in a majority,

and have no more to say than

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The Farm and House.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

— We are told that the early-sown clover has been injured. Sow again, or the only remedy.

— An experienced Miller says: "Never have wheat grown in extreme wealth—either hot nor cold."

— The Snow Pea potato is now pronounced among the best—but the Early Rose is hard to beat.

— Sprouting potatoes will advance the crop two weeks. Plant shallow.

— Berks county will plant more potatoes this year than ever before.

— The Lancaster county tobacco crop is estimated at 33,000 cases, and 90,000 have been sold at good average prices.

— Farmers in lower Maryland planted corn last week.

— Experiments in sowing wheat should now be made.

— Mr. Joseph L. Weilie, near Ardsdale, the county, informs us that in putting on a line of post and rail fence twelve years ago he used part by part green posts. The former are still standing and may last five or six years longer; the green ones rotted off two years ago. All were cut in the latter part of winter.

— An exchange says that two applications of baking soda will cure the severest case of thrush in a horse's foot or in a cow's foot. Simple and worth trying.

— An old dairyman, Mr. Hatchell, writes: "If the cows are milked a few days before they come in, when the udder becomes reasonably full, I do not think they will be troubled with milk fever. Such at least has been my experience."

— The Frederick Union says a couple of gentlemen with Ferrels, have been in that vicinity for ten days, plowing with the rats.

— This is said to be the proper time to sow plaster on grass land.

— The Fulton Democrat claims that the young wheat looks better on that side of the mountain than it does in Franklin county. Wall until harvest.

— The Scientific American recommends potato water as a wash for millets infested with lice. One application of water in which potatoes have been boiled is said to be sufficient.

— Of potatoes, Ireland produces 23 bushels per acre; each inhabitant, the German Empire 10.5 bushels; Holland 14.5; Belgium 11.5; France 10.2; Scandinavia 9.0; Austria-Hungary 5.5; Russia and Finland 4.5; Great Britain 3.5; Italy 1.5. In other European States this crop is quite insignificant.

— The German Charcoal advocate's a duty on American grain and cattle.

— M. H. Miller brings us several applications to show the operations of the "bug worm." The grub of this insect alights in two where the rootstock passes around it. Early attention should be paid this pest, that if thorough destruction may be insured before the opening of the season, and the consequent opening of the cocoon-like bags. They may be seen hanging on almost all kinds of trees, but especially upon apple, plum and shade trees.

For the Gettysburg Compiler.

THE SOWING OF FLOWER SEEDS.

It is a common thing to hear people complain of their ill success in raising flowers from seed. Usually the fault is attributed to the seed; and if it was purchased, the seed-man is subjected to sharp censure. At times the fault does lie with the seed. It may not have been ripe when gathered; or it may not have been carefully kept during the winter; or it may have been too old; but ordinarily the blame rests with the sower.

Most flower seeds are tender, and need careful manipulation. Several conditions must be observed by those who wish to be successful in raising from seed healthy flowering plants.

— You can sow the seed too early, before the soil is sufficiently warm; then it is apt to frost. Or you can wait too long; then the heat of the sun will scorch all life out of it. The ground may be too wet when you work it, and then the surface is liable to break and haulm, so that the tender shoot can't force its way through. The soil may not have been thoroughly pulverized, so that it is lumpy as well as mighty. The soil will not be properly covered, and be exposed to destruction by sunburn.

Do not be too much in a hurry in sowing the seed. Wait until the ground is dry and warm. Make it as fine as possible. The writer uses a fine sieve, so as to get the soil several inches in depth, nearly as light as an ash leaf. Sow very small seed broadcast, or in shallow drills; drop the larger seed equal distances apart. Then rub your hand lightly several times over the surface, and your work is done. A safe rule is to cover seeds about their own depth. For example: if the seed is one sixteenth of an inch thick, plant it that deep, and no more. Attention to this rule will save much disappointment.

Some seedling plants are very sensitive, and do not like to be disturbed. The seed of such should be sown where they are to remain during the season. Others bear transplanting without injury; indeed, some are positively hampered by one or more removals. Such can be sown wherever convenient, and transplanted to where you want them. Do not let your plants get too large before removing them. No better instrument has been invented than the pocket trowel for taking up and resetting seedlings. Take care not to disturb the roots; let plenty of soil adhere to them; then trim them as closely as they are bent back, press the ground slightly, and wait.

Some people do harm to their seed beds by too much watering. See to it that your watering can has a truly punctured nose; water sparingly when the soil has become dry; always water

the surface, and never the roots.

The daily rain will do the work of

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— Most flower seeds are tender, and need careful manipulation. Several conditions must be observed by those who wish to be successful in raising from seed healthy flowering plants.

— You can sow the seed too early, before the soil is sufficiently warm; then it is apt to frost. Or you can wait too long; then the heat of the sun will scorch all life out of it. The ground may be too wet when you work it, and then the surface is liable to break and haulm, so that the tender shoot can't force its way through. The soil may not have been thoroughly pulverized, so that it is lumpy as well as mighty. The soil will not be properly covered, and be exposed to destruction by sunburn.

Do not be too much in a hurry in sowing the seed. Wait until the ground is dry and warm. Make it as fine as possible. The writer uses a fine sieve, so as to get the soil several inches in depth, nearly as light as an ash leaf. Sow very small seed broadcast, or in shallow drills; drop the larger seed equal distances apart. Then rub your hand lightly several times over the surface, and your work is done. A safe rule is to cover seeds about their own depth. For example: if the seed is one sixteenth of an inch thick, plant it that deep, and no more. Attention to this rule will save much disappointment.

Some seedling plants are very sensitive, and do not like to be disturbed. The seed of such should be sown where they are to remain during the season. Others bear transplanting without injury; indeed, some are positively hampered by one or more removals. Such can be sown wherever convenient, and transplanted to where you want them. Do not let your plants get too large before removing them. No better instrument has been invented than the pocket trowel for taking up and resetting seedlings. Take care not to disturb the roots; let plenty of soil adhere to them; then trim them as closely as they are bent back, press the ground slightly, and wait.

Some people do harm to their seed beds by too much watering. See to it that your watering can has a truly punctured nose; water sparingly when the soil has become dry; always water

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